

All regular readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE may be enrolled as Loyal Home Workers free, and o become members of the Conversation Club and

contributors to the several departments, Contributors will please add to the address on their envelopes: "Loyal Home Workers" or "C.C.," to facilitate the handling of mail.

References required of new members desiring

norrespondence. New members and those old members of the C. C. who have not had their pictures published in the Picture Gallery are requested to forward the same to the Editor. It is necessary that cabinetsized photographs be sent, in order to insure good likenesses. Photograph and sketch must accom-

md address on the back.

The N. T. C. C. Guards is a band of the C. C. organized in Boston Aug. 13, 1890, for mutual benefit and the more practical enforcement of the principles of patriotism and progress to which the C. C. stand pledged.

pany each other, and each picture must have name



HARRY W. MARTIN.

Harry W. Martin, Afton, Iowa, youngest son of Biram Martin, Co. M, 3d Ohio Cav., was born May 29, 1867. Hight, five feet nine inches; weight, 170 pounds; dark complexion, black hair, and brown eyes. By occupation, a telegraph operator,

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD. Euggestions That Are Well Worth Follow-

ing Out. VEAL CUTLET, GERMAN STYLE.

DEAR H. H.: German gentlewomen, as a class, are excellent cooks, and are very successful with veal. Their mode of preparing cutlets is as follows: Beleet the cutiets from the leg, divide each slice in pieces about three inches square, and beat them until the meat is almost rendy to fall apart. Best the yolks of eggs thoroughly and season them with salt and pepper; dip the pieces of meat in this, then roll them in finely-grated crumbs of homemade brend; drop them in smoking-hot fat, and fry to a dark-brown color. Serve either plain or with tomato sauce.—Mary W. Hughes. STEWED CELERY.

DEAR H. H.: Celery is very nice cooked when it is prepared properly. Boil six heads of celery in salted water until tender. Put half a pint of cream nto a saucepan, shake it over the fire until the cream thickens; dish the celery, pour the sauce ever it, and serve. Celery may also be served on

toast like asparagus.-Clara Bishop. COCOANUT PIE.

DEAR H. H.: Take one cupful of grated fresh ut, one and a half cupfuls of sweet milk, the yolks of four eggs, a little sait, one tablespoonful of melted butter, sugar to taste. Best the whole about five minutes, and put into a shell previously prepared. Set into the oven and bake until the crust and filing are done; then cover with the whites beaten to a stiff froth, and brown before removing the pie from the oven. If desiccated socoanut is used, soak in milk over night.-Lou N.

EDITOR'S CHAT.

Sail on, Sail on, Through Seas of Doubt and Sorrow.

When Christopher Columbus was in midocean on his first voyage of discovery, and his rebellious erew threatened mutiny and refused to sail, his command was: "Sail on!" These words saved his life, put encouragement into the hearts of his sailors, and gave to us our native land.

"Sail on!" Let us take this command of our honored Columbus for our motto this Columbian year, and live by it. It will help us to travel over the stony path, and if we stumble and totter, it will assist us to rise and to persevere, for perseverance insures success.

No one knows what dangers can be passed what difficulties overcome, what apparent impossibilities achieved, until be has thrown himself heart and soul into the task, determined to succeed. One of the most bloody battles of the Mexican war was won at Molino del Rey through the fearless courage of Col. Graham, who came to the rescue with his regiment just as the enemy was about to conquer. His command was: "Forward, always forward." Even when he was riddled with bullets, and as he fell dead, he exclaimed "Forward!" His gallant words saved the day.

Would Washington have conquered at Trenton If he had turned back at the wildly-running ice of the Delaware? Would Napoleon have been victorious at Arcola if he had stopped in despair at the other side of the bridge? Would the rebellion have been crushed if our soldiers had trembled at the cannon's mouth? Wouldlany great reform ever have been accomplished, any battle ever won, any great deed ever schieved, if the leaders had feared defeat or death?

"Sail on!" "Sail on!" The watchword of Columbus has been the cry of all victory for ages, and will be to the end of time. We cannot all be heroes or accomplish any great

work for humanity, but each one can do his part in whatever comes to him to do.

Often in life there occur crises when everything which it has been subjected; a morbid state ensues, and everything looks dark, and life looks hopeless. That is just the time to say to one's self: "Sail

To triumph under smooth skies and when the wind is fair, is no honor. It is the tempest that proves who is strong-hearted.

So let us all "sail on," through storm and through sunshine, through the darkest night and

the brightest day.

C. C. COLUMBIAN CIRCLE.

Prize Papers and Prize Offers for Coming Contests.

FIRST PAPER, JAN. 5 .- COLUMBUS'S FIRST

VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY. 1. Who was Columbus?

2. What was his occupation? 8. Why did he make the royage? 4. Who were his patrons, and why? 8. Did he find what he expected?

6. What were the results of the voyage? First prize, "Capturing a Locomotive," by Rev. Wm. Pittenger, to W. S. Riley, Leavich's Mills, Mo. Second prize, "Campfire and Memorial Poems," by Kate B. Sherwood, to Blanche Russell, Brim-

Honorable Mention: Lizzie S. Galpin, 104 Lewis street, San Antonio, Tex.; Avesta Hottenstein, Manassas, Va.; Hattle L. Hunt, Reedtown, O.; Oilie Morgan, Traverse City, Mich.; Luella C. Kehm, Canton, S. D.; Hattle Frances, Arlington, Neb.;

Maie Beckert, Stinson, Wis. THE PRIZE AWARDS.

All prizes will be awarded upon the genera merits of the articles submitted, and the fidelity with which they follow the topics outlined. The opinions expressed are at all times those of the writers. Contributors are complimented upon the average excellence of their papers. Competliers will kindly observe all the questions sub-

SECOND PAPER, JAN. 12. 1. What was the motive of a second voyage?

2. Did Columbus know he had discovered a new

world? 3. What great changes were going on in Spain at the time Columbus discovered America?

THIRD PAPER, JAN. 19. What was the condition of England when Columbus discovered America? 2. Who was the ruling English Sovereign, and

what was the chief occupation of the people? 3. In what kind of houses did they live? 4. What kind of a town was London?

FOURTH PAPER, JAN. 26. I. What were the great inventions of the 15th

2. Who were the great inventors? 3. Which was the greatest invention, and what effect had it upon civilization and International

FIFTH PAPER, FEB. 2. 1. Who were the great painters and sculptors of the 15th century?

2. What were their great works, and where pre-3. Did Columbus ever have his portrait painted, and by whom?

4. Where is St. Peter's, and who were its decorators? SIXTH PAPER, FEB. 9.

1. How did America get its name?

2. Where were the first Spanish, the first Dutch, the first English colony planted in America? 3. Tell something of why they came and what their history? WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY PRIZES.

"Irving's Life of Washington" will be given for each of the best contributions bearing upon Washington's birthday, as follows: For the second best of each a copy of "National War Songs," and for the third best of each a copy of Worcester's Pocket

All articles must be of a fair standard of excellence and original with the writer.

For Washington's Birthday poem. For Washington's Birthday essay. For Washington's Birthday short story.

For Washington's Birthday sketch. For Washington's Birthday sentence. Mail all articles on or before Jan. 25 to Mrs. Kate

B. Sherwood, Canton, O. FIRST PRIZE PAPER.

In order that we may fully comprehend the motives which prompted Columbus to undertake this voyage, condemned as it was by the wisest geographers of the world as a foolhardy attempt, t is necessary that we go back of his time and briefly notice a few of the more prominent features of European history within two or three centuries immediately preceding the time of which we

Making a hasty review of history, we notice the greatest events happening in the Church. It was bout the beginning of the 10th century when Peter the Hermit began his preaching against the utidels who held Jerusalem and the Holy Land, Through his earnestness and vivid portrayal of the wrongs he had seen perpetrated upon Christian pilgrims to the birthplace of Jesus, he at length succeeded in arousing the nations of Europe to a sense of their duty, and in convincing them that they should at once take steps looking to the proection of Christians who wished to visit the country where the author of their faith formerly

lived, moved, and had his being.

As a result of his preaching the Crusaders were inaugurated. While they were defended by the Pope and the Church generally, yet from this time on there were continuous dissensions in the Church which, in spite of her efforts to supress them, kept gnawing at her vitais, until finally they broke forth the open eruption known as the Reformation. We will go back now and bring up another point of American as well as European history. About the year 1000 A. D. one of the Norse Vikings, impelied by that irresistible desire for conquest which characterized his countrymen, sailed to the southwest from Greenland in search of prey. Instead of finding ships to capture and plunder he found a

new country. The place reached was the coast of Labrador, but he sailed as far south as Rhode Island. This country, from the vast number of vines found growing, he called Vinland. Sailing back home, he transmitted the intelli-

gence of his discoveries to his countrymen. They determined to know more of this new country, and accordingly, in the beginning of the 11th century, planted a colony here, which, under the fostering care of the Roman Church, maintained its existence for about 300 years. The reports from this colony to the head of the

Church were zealously guarded from the public, and were not revealed until the Church in its own good time made them public by opening to historians the valuable library of the Vatican. We noticed that from the time of the Crusades there were continuous dissensions in the Church. Through these she was slowly but surely losing her prestige with the aces of northern Europe, but more especially with the Teutonic races. As a natural sequence to the loss of power came the loss

of territory. Noting this weakening in the power of the Church in Europe, we can see why she, in the 15th Century, began casting her eyes about in search of some one to whom she could intrust the high privilege of bringing the Western Continent openly fore the gaze of man.

Now to bring up one more branch, and we will have done with branch roads; and having consolidated all into one line, we hope to make rapid progress in the advancement of this article. In the year 1435 or 1436 A. D., a child was born in the town of Genos, Italy, who was destined, when he had attained to manhood's estate, to achieve, through the aid of his Church, a giory and fame more grand and enduring than is vouchsafed to

This was none other than Christopher Columbus When a boy his father sent him to a small academy where his chief studies were mathematics and nautical astronomy. After leaving school, he worked some time in his father's shop, then, following the natural inclination of his mind, he Possessed of a daring and courage curiously and

well blended, united with his knowledge of nautical science, he soon rose to prominence, and enoyed the honor of being conceded as the most skillful see-captain of southern Europe.
When we remember that with his skill and daring as a sailor he united as whole-souled and unswerving devotion to the Church as mortal ever gave, we need not wonder that he was the one, of all the devotees of the Church, selected to redisc ver

the western continent. Having once chosen its agent in this, the Churcu spared no pains to give him all possible informaconspires to dishearten us. The nervous system tion in regard to the country he was to find, and even went so far as to recommend a voyage to the had been trained for the sea ever since his Iceland in order that he might acquaint himself with certain documents preserved in that diocese, This voyage Columbus made in 1477; and immedistely after his return he began propounding the theory of the rotundity of the earth, and to im-portune the powers of Europe for aid in fitting out an expedition to test the validity of his views.

It was not for some time, however, that he se-cured the coveted sid; but finally he succeeded in enlisting the sympathy of Queen Isabella, who was influenced by two motives: first, the aggrandizement of Spain; second, the edifying of the Church. Columbus having at last succeeded in obtaining the coveted aid, lost no time in idle dreaming, but went to work at once making preparations for his voyage. He had no trouble in obtaining vessels, but to obtain sailors to man them was another

At length, however, he overcame all difficulties, and on the morning of Aug. 3, 1492, his little squad-ron, consisting of the Pints, the Nina, and the Santa Maria, Columbus's flagship, sailed out of the har-bor of Palos, Spain, and began its eventful voyage

across the trackless deep.

Everything went well until they entered the trade winds, when his men, who shared the ignor-ant superstitions of the day, became mutinous. Columbus had an explanation for every fear, so that through command, entreaty and deprivation of fear he was enabled to keep them in their places, and thereby to keep the ships on their course, which be knew would at length end in a

triumph for him. Finally, after two months and more of continuous sailing, they were rewarded by seeing land on the night of Oct. 11, 1892. On the morning of the 12th Columbus, in a proud and joyous mood, bear-ing the banner of Castile and Leon, attended by his officers, landed and took formal possession of the country for the Spanish crown.

the country for the Spanish crown,
The land resched was one of the Bahama Islands.
But Columbus supposed that he had reached the
castern coast of Asia, and because of this belief he named the natives Indians. He retained this be-lief until his death. Those who gave him his previous knowledge of this country seem to have had no idea of its being other than eastern Asia,

or India.

The results of this voyage are too great for the puny mind of man to comprehend. Out of it have grown the partial development of Asia, Africa and Australia, the fuller development of the Americas, the advancement of civilization to a plane commensurate with its surroundings. In the advance of civilization forms of Government have been greatly modified, until, as a crowning triumph of this species of evolution, the United States of or India.

galaxy of the world's nations.

Nor is she undeserving of this high position.

What other nation excels her in the liberality and magnanimity with which ber citizens are treated? What other nation can boast of so great a progress

in any channel as ours?

And what is the secret of her success? Simply this: She has always stood for the right, and in so doing has been abundantly blessed. Considering her past and judging by it, we may without fear assert that should she, in future, deport herself as in the still for exceed our most extravain times past, she will far exceed our most extravagant imaginations as to development.

A word as to our sister Governments on this continent. While it is true that they have not advanced as far as we, yet there are causes for their slow pro-

gression. First, they are not so favorably situated, geographically, as we are; second, they did not receive as progressive a class of citizens as our country. But in spite of all things detrimental, it must be admitted that they have made great strides toward the goal of universal liberty and enlighten-ment.—W. S. Riley, Leavick's Mills, Mo.

DELLA M. BROWN.

Della M. Brown, Millport, O., is the youngest daughter of a 115th Ohio veteran. She is a lover of good music, literature, travel, and the C. C., of which she has been a member two years. Age, 19 years; hight, five feet six inches; brown hair and eyes. Postal autographs exchanged with members,

COLUMBUS QUOTATIONS.

In 1492 Columbus wrote in his journal: "I have navigated the sea during 23 years without noteworthy interruption; I have seen all the Levant and Potent; what is called the Northern Way—that is England; and I have sailed to Guinea."— Anna M. Bechdel. Perhaps some of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE read-

ers will attend the World's Fair at Chicago next Summer and see three curious ships, an exact imitation of those which Christopher Columbus commanded 400 years ago.—Eisie Beckert.

Up to the time of his death Columbus was not aware that he had opened the way to a great continent, nor did those about him know it. But it was his courage and faith and wisdom that carried

him across the Atlantic, when others only dreamed of such a thing. The men who came after him reaped the reward which he never gained.—Agnes M. Rowe, On his return the people of Spain took a holiday, and spent days in rejoicing. Columbus was loaded with honors, and those who had slighted and sneered at him before, now yied with each other in showing him respect. A new impetus was given to discovery, which was not slackened until the

World was thoroughly known, and the rigi road to India made known.-Bertha Pinney. Four or five hundred years ago the food eaten by the people was mostly unwholesome and coarse, consequently spices were mixed with it, These spices, with many other articles of traffic, were brought from Asia by caravans. Columbus thought that there could be an easier method of carrying on this commerce if a ship could sail westward from Europe and reach these points. As he thought of this question he became fully convinced that the earth was round .- Avesta Hotten-

All knelt and kissed the ground; and then Columbus, rising and drawing his sword, took pos-session of the island in the name of Spain, and called it San Salvador. He had not discovered what he expected, a passage to India, but he had done what no white man had ever before done. He had crossed the unknown Atlantic to the shores of a new world.-Ollie Morgan.

The results of Columbus's voyage were many it opened up the sea and gave a new world for the occupation of Europeans. Out of all the toil and weariness, the religious strife, wars, and misrule, a glorious country has arisen of which every loyal American may feel proud. Though Columbus's enjoyment and position were short-lived; though he died in poverty and chains, and endured the misgratitude and jealousy of both friends and enemies, still it must be soothing to his departed spirit to know that after the lapse of 400 years an enlightened and grateful people are honoring his name in the fair land that his enterprising and progressive brain discovered,-Lizzie S. Galpin. Columbus found the land discovered to be an island and named it San Salvador, supposing he had reached the islands off the eastern coast of India Cuba, Hayti, and other Islands were discovered and visited in the vain hope of securing Oriental treasures. He sent a company into the interior of Cuba to a famous chief, supposing him to be the King of Tartary. At last, urged by his crew, he returned home, having taken possession of the country in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella. His reception on his return was very flattering. The whole nation took a holiday, and Columbus was hailed with shouts. The King and Queen were dazzled by their new acquisition. And as Columbus told them of the beautiful land with its delightful climate, tropical forests and fruits, and beautiful birds, and above all the natives waiting to be converted to the Christian faith, thay fell on

their knees and thanked God for such a signal triumph.-Luella C. Kehm. Columbus's opinions were strongly shaped by reading the works of Marco Polo and Cardinal d'Ailly, the former a Venetian traveler who spent much time in the Orient, Japan, and China; of the latter he read a work called "Imago Mundi," an encyclopedia of geographical knowledge. In the Columbian Library, at Seville, is a copy of the

book containing marginal annotations of Colum-Toscanelli, a geographer and astronomer of Plorence, was much absorbed in Marco Polo's book, and his beliefs corroborated with those of

Columbus-Anna M. Bechdel. When Columbus was about 17 years old, Constantinople, the port between the Bosphorus and

Black Sea which the Genoese had passed through on their way to the Indies, was captured by the Turks. These people would not allow the Genoese sailors to pass though, so Venice had the trade with the Indies herself. Columbus's motive for making his first voyage was to find a new path to the Indies, and so revive the commerce of Genoa. He expected by going west to reach the Indies and go in the front door instead of a side door as Portuguese and Venetians did; but instand of finding a western passage to the Indies, as he attempted to, he discovered new land. * * * Spain expected to get rich from this possession, but was sorely dis-appointed, and it was a number of years afterward before any one discovered that a continent barred the way to the West Indies.—Hattie Francis.

SECOND PRIZE PAPER. Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy, in about 1645. His father was a poor man who combed wool for a living. He was the eldest of four children, having two brothers and one sister. When a boy Columbus got very little schooling, but when he did go to school he was so industri-ous that he learned very fast. For a short time he was sent to the University of Pavia, where, besides

the common studies, he studied geometry, geography, astronomy and navigation; but he did not remain long as he had to come home to aid his father in his business. In appearance, Columbus was tall and well formed. His complexion was fair and freckled, cheek-bones high, and hair of a light color, which, at about 30, turned pure white. The cause is supposed to be so much care and anxiety. When he was about 14 years of age he made his early childhood, so a scafaring life became natural About 1470 he went to Lisbon. He was at this

time in the full vigor of his manhood. He attended church regularly while at Lisbon, and there met a lady, and an attachment which grew between them ended in marriage.

His bride was the daughter of an Italian navigator, and they made their home with the bride's mother, whose husband had died a short time before. Columbus's mother-in-law, seeing the great interest he had in navigation, hunted up her late susband's maps and charts, which were a great help for him.

He made many expeditions along the coast of Guinea while at Lisbon. When on shore he sup-

ported his family and aged father by making maps and charts. The people of Europe at about this time were trying to carry on trade with Eastern countries be-cause of the costly shawls, spices and silks that were found there, but the route was so long and dangerous that it was almost impossible to carry

on trade,
The goods had to be carried across the country in caravans to the Red Sea, then on camels to the Nile, and lastly, by ship over the Mediterranean to Europe. The country through which they had to pass abounded in robbers, who would rob the caravans of all their precious goods.

All navigators were puzzling their heads how to

find a different route, and Columbus among them. From much reading and thinking he embraced the theory that the earth was round, therefore by sailing west he would reach the East Indies. This idea was ridiculed by many men who were considered much wiser than be, for they said : "Who is so foolish as to believe that there are people on the other side of the earth walking with their heels upward and their heads down, which they would have to do if the earth was round." But Columbus went steadfastly forward, paying no attention to these men. He was determined to try this new these men. He was determined to try this new route, but was too poor to pay for necessary ships, men and provisions, so he applied to his native country (Italy) for aid, but met with no success. He then went to King John, of Portugal, who was pleased with the idea because it would be the accomplishing of a design which his relative, Prince Henry, had undertaken. Prince Henry had accompanied his father into Africa in an expedition against the Moors, and had learned much concerning the coast of Guines and other regions in the interior. He drew around him men eminent in adence, and followed the study of those branches of knowledge relating to maritime affairs. He was an able mathematician, and made himself master

America stand to-day without a peer in the grand of all the astronomy hown to the Arabians of Spain.

Henry at his death left tin charge to his country to find the route to India, but when King John laid it before his geographers, after a learned consultation, they declared it impossible; but this did not satisfy King John. He was determined to try

this new route for himself, which he did by sending out a secret expedition of his own, which returned a failure.

turned a failure. II IIII)

It had sailed westward from Cape Verde for a few It had sailed westward from Cape Verde for a few days, and seeing nothing but water came back. The pilot had Columbus's charts, but lacked his courage and bravery. King John's attempt to defraud him of his work, roused the indignation of Columbus, and he left Portugal, a country where he had been treated with so little faith, and went to look elsewhere for petronage.

After this Columbus sent his brother to England for aid, but he fell among rebbers, who robbed him of all his money, so he did not reach the court of King Henry. It has been said that Columbus had to beg his way from court to court that princes might gain a new world. About this time his wife

died, which was a great sorrow to him. He now went back to his native country to see his father, who was very old and feeble. From here he went to Spain to see King Ferdinand. During seven long years he waited for an answer, and then getting disheartened he decided to try his fate once more, and this time at the court of France, but as he was in the very act of leaving he received a message from the Queen, desiring his return. He sought an interview, and was met

very cordially.

The friends of Columbus had laid the matter before Queen Isabella, and got her so interested in it that when the King pleaded the want of funds, she exclaimed: "I pledge my jewels to raise the money;" but this was not needed, as the treasurer of the Aragon, who was a friend of Columbus, advanced most of the money and some other friends

Queen Isabella promised him that he should have for himself during his life, and his heirs and suc-cessors forever, the office of Admiral in all lands which he might discover, and that he should be entitled to reserve for himself one-tenth of all pearls, precious stones, gold and silver, and spices, which he would find during his voyage.

Queen Isabella was a very pure and beautiful woman. She was well formed and of middle size. Her complexion was fair, hair auburn and eyes clear blue, so you can see that she must have been very beautiful. She loved her people and tried to do every good she could for them. Ferdinand was just her opposite. He had a cold disposition, while she was very loving. Though Columbus was armed with Isabella's

authority, he found it very hard to get vessels and sailors. The boldest men shrank from such an undertaking. At last three vessels were found, the Pinta, Santa Maria and Nina. They sailed from Palos, Spain, Aug. 3, 1492, just 400 years ago. Columbus sailed on the Santa Maria, which was the largest vessel. When the sailors saw the last glimpse of land slowly fade from their view many, even the bravest, burst into tears. As they proceeded they noticed that the compass did not point directly north, and they thought they had gotten into a region where

the very laws of Nature were changed.

They soon came to the trade-winds, which wafted them steadily along. This, they thought, was carrying them to destruction. Soon a mutinous spirit broke out among them. The sailors wanted to go back and Columbus would not let them, so they decided to throw him overboard. Although Columbus knew about this he never faitered from his brave purpose.

Soon signs of land silenced them. A staff artificially carved and a branch of thorn with berries

floated near. In the evening Columbus saw a light. Late at night the cry of "land" rang out from the Pinta. In the morning the shore of a new world lay before them. Columbus, dressed in a scarlet dress embroidered in gold, stepped out upon the land, followed by his officers and men, Oct. 12, 1492. Columbus threw himself upon his knees and kissed the earth and gave thanks to God. He then

planted the cross and took possession in the name The wondering natives did not know what to make of the Spaniards. They thought the ships were birds with large wings and the sailors to have Columbus named these men Indians, because he thought he had reached India. The Indians had a

few gold ornaments, which they readily exchanged for hawks' bills, etc. After remaining some time in examining the country he set sail for home. During the voyage he was overtaken by a tremendous storm, and fear-ing that he might perish and that the knowledge of his discovery would never reach the world, he wrote a short account of his voyage and discovery, which he inclosed in a cake of wax and threw into the sea, hoping it might fall into the hands of some navigator or be cast ashore. This cake was found a year or two ago off the coast of Africa. Columbus reached home in March, 1493, and was greeted with much joy. Business was stopped and bells were rung. At court he was treated with much honor. Ferdinand at once laid claim to the

newly-discovered country.

Although Columbus failed to do what he expected, he did something greater; he discovered a new world, which, in 400 years, has become one of the greatest and most wonderful Nations of this earth.-Blanche Russell, Brimfield, Ill.

CONVERSATION CLUB. Thoughts from Many Members on Many

Topics. Rules of the Club .- 1. Write briefly. Write only on one side of the paper. 3. Write to the point. 4. Write on one subject. 5. Write your best. 6. Each week the names of those writing the best lettersstyle, composition, spelling, penmanship and general merit considered-will be named at the head of this column on the Honor Roll. First honor will include all of these requirements. Second honor will include a deficiency in some one point.

No others will be named. OUR ROLL CALL.

[The letters v.s. mean veteran's son, v.d. veteran's daughter and v.w. veteran's widow; members of associations will be marked S.V. and D.V.]

Hattie Fox, Florence, Kan.; E. K. Buckman, v., Casper, Wyo.; Annie Jones, D. V., Minnie Jones, v d., Oliver Durbin, s.v., Eno, Pa.; Janie E. Wood, Derby, Fla.; Clarence Lambert, v.s., Marcellus, Mich.; J. H. Kershner, v.s., Clayton, Kan.; Joseph P. Fisher, v.s., Emma J. Fisher, v.d., Price P. O. St. Louis Co., Mo.; Eleanor M. Bacon, D.V., Arthur J. Bacon, S.V., Lansing, Minn.; Mary E. Baker, D.V., Mt. Vernon, O.; Guy Gloyd, Edery Kimbell, Sylvania, O.; Jessie A. and Lizzie M. Jarrett, Minerva, O.; Emma Laun, 30 Spring St., Jeffersonville, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Gorham, v.s., Van Wert, O.; Edith A. Gale, v.d., Ashburnham, Mass. Total, 13,891.

BEAUTY OF MOTHERHOOD. C. C. FRIENDS: Despise not thy mother when she is old. Age may waste a mother's beauty, strength, and estate; but her relation is as the sun when it goes forth in its might, for it is always at the meridian, and knoweth no evening. Alas! how little do we appreciate a mother's tenderness while living! How heedless we are of all her anxieties and kindness!

But when she is dead and gone, when the cares and coldness of the world come withering up our hearts, when we experience how hard it is to find true sympathy, how few will befriend us in misfortune, then it is we think of the mother we have

ost.-Mary L. McGrail, Providence, R. I. WOMAN'S PERENNIAL LOVE.

FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: O, how happy ought the man be who has the love of a true woman. The ove of a pure, true woman is the greatest blessing man can have, and one he can have if he only tries to win it. There is no man on earth who has not had at some time the love a woman can give; he may have lost that love through carelessness or negligence, but every man is some woman's hero. The man who is loved by a woman will be her hero through all time; if he is ill she never eats, sleeps, or rests until he is better; if he dies, it is as if her life had left her. If a man loses his honor it is his wife that stands

by him; it is his wife that takes his downfall to heart; it is his wife that tries to reform him, to place him in his former position in the esteem of his fellows. If she fails no man need attempt to raise him; he is past redemption. In times of adversity it is the wife that suffers most; she tries to be cheerful when her husband is near, but when he is gone then the tears flow. But as soon as his step is heard she dries her tears; she thinks, poor man. he has trouble enough without seeing her in tears. The little children turn to her for sympathy; they know she can and will sympathize with them, How soothing is a woman's hand in sickness; wha would become of our hospitals if we did not have women nurses? How obserfully they contribute to the happiness of others, Woman is the greatest blessing God has bestowed on men, so let them appreciate her as she appreciates man's love when it is given her.—Edith Malaines, East St. Louis,

CLUB WHISPERS.

I think THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE the best paper published. After my day's work is ended, I sit down and read and enjoy the soldiers' friend. I agree with Effic Harshbarger that it would be nice to have Curious Corner and Brain Rackers again,-George E. King, Killingly, Conn. Sister Harshbarger's views about re-establishing the Curious Corner and Brain Rackers, are mine. The Curious Corner was a source of much valuable information and answered questions that I never found any other way. E. C. Huddleston, Crab

Orchard, Ill.

I want to thank Brother Hargrove for his defense of the old vets, and trust others will follow his example. I hope all will respond to Brother Cole's appeal in behalf of Uners Frank Payne.—Hannah Carroll, Sheridan, Iowail

A pleasant holiday visit was from two C. C. sisters. Grace Evention of Chapman, and Nellie

ters, Grace Evenison, of Chapman, and Nellie Hendrickson, of Clarks, Neb. We enjoyed talking of C. C. friends and looking over photographs and souvenirs.—Hannah Batty, Division Adjutant, What has become of Carrie E. Nixson, Meda Plympton, and others who used to contribute to our department? How many girls belong to the Daughters of Rebekah? I would like to hear from hem.—Fiora D. White, Carson City, Mich.
I agree with Grace Duvall and Emma Martin that the Mexican war was a mistake, but I don't believe the Confederates thought they were fight-ing for the right.

God giving us grace, we may;
But never, while life shall last,
Can we honor or love the gray."

— Daisy B. North, North's Landing, Ind —Daisy B. North, North's Landing, Ind.
We have five children, the oldest 10 years and
the youngest two. We have a nice little home, the
result of our own work. We are fond of reading,
and I try to teach our children Progress and Patriotism.—Mrs. Alice M. Shields, Emmitsburg, Md.
I am one of those who hope the Editor will continue to "favor us with kind and noble thoughts."
—Olive Martin.

"Tis well to forgive the past,



MABELLE J. PRIM. Mabelle J. Prim, Sumner, Mich., daughter of Christian E. Prim, Co. F. 10th Mich. Cav., is 16 years of age, with dark-brown bair and eyes. She is fond of reading and letter writing and will exchange letters with all.

TRIBUNE EXCHANGE-WANTED. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Exchange will be devoted solely to the exchange of souvenirs. Any thing pertaining to business must be sent to the

advertising department. To exchange: Columbian coin for best autograph; book for second most comical.—Chas. E. Randall, Fredonia, N. Y. Picture Gallery photographs for best offer .- Annie E. Hughes, Georgiana, Fla. Prize for best autograph.-Clyde E. Gaston, Odessa, Mo. Songs.—Annie J. Corbin, Omio, N. D. Banjo instructor for minerals or relies.—Elia Phelan, West Decatur, Pa. Arbuckle coffee cards for others; also, printing outfit for bleycles.—Frank M. Stewart, Box 5, South Milwaukee, Wis. Novels .- J. N. Gollow, Newburg, N. Y. Letters with references.-W. Ed. Graver, ville, Mo. Letters with references.—Clarence Lambert, Marcellus, Mich. Wood specimens.—Hughes McDonald, Simpson's Store, Pa. Miniature photographs and autographs.—J. W. Cole, Benton, Ky. Wanted: A home for a good girl.-Address Aunt May's niece, Mrs. Mary E. Plate, 17 Elizabeth street, South Norwalk, Conn. Address of Gene-vieve Brace.—Annie L. Williams, Saugus, Mass. Postal autographs: Anna M. Kocher, White Haven, Pa.: Hattie Fox, Florence, Kan.; Neilie M. and Grace E. Lincoln, Ira, Vt.; Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Gorbam, Van Wert, O.
Prizes awarded: Mamie Beth Hodgkins, Rock-port, Mass., to Frank M. Kemp, Hazleton, Pa., for

GEN. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.

BY S. F. T.

"Old Tecumseh," a brilliant lightning's flash And dreaded thunderbolt of war, to smash Through all to victory; the flag he bore In triumph to the rebel southern shore And thence away to Grant; from first to last He held the field, rebound the Union fast In bones of peace and law; it must endure;

With slav'ry dead, the picture is secure. The principles of Liberty prevail, And wee to those who foolishly assail Her heaven-guarded citadel, for men Devoted to the cause, with soldiers' ken, Will win the day, and wear the laurel-wreath In peaceful, pleasant paths, with sword in sheath.

COCOANUT TREES How the Natives Manage to Climb Them Like Monkeys. [Frank Leslie's Monthly.]

The native proverb says: "A cocoanut tree is the bride's dowry," and really the many uses to which the palm and its products are put are wonderful. They provide a family with food, shelter, fuel, house utensils, and, if need be, clothes. It takes a long time for the cocoanut tree to

this time has passed it is a mine of wealth, and happy he who can call a plantation of 100 acres The nuts when ripe fall to the ground, and, when necessary, are plucked by men who climb up. It sometimes makes one's blood run cold to see them run up the trees like

attain its full growth-seven years-but when

Two ways are practiced for mounting the trunk. In the case of a small tree, or at an odd moment, the man walks up the trunk, keeping his feet flat against it, and throwing his weight back from it as much as possible, retaining his position at the same time by the tension of his arms. The other and safer plan is to pass a loop of

monkeys.

cord around the feet, which are thus kept close together, and grasp the trunk of the tree, the arms in the meantime assisting the climber, who moves upward in a series of jumps. The busy season on a cocoanut plantation i when the nuts ripen, which they seem to do all at once, and every hand is engaged in gathering and conveying them with carts to the dry-

ing ground, which is always in close proximity to the bungalow, so as to be as much as possible under the eye of the manager. Here they are split in half, longitudinally, with an ax-a feat which is dexterously performed with one blow by the man appointed for that duty-and then spread out to dry. The intense heat of the sun rapidly shrivels the kernel, which curls up into a ball the size of

your fist and detaches itself from the shell. This is now what is called "copra," and is shipped to the nearest point of landing in sacks, where it is either transported in bulk to Europe, or more generally made into oil, the refuse, oil-cake or "poonak," being sold locally for feed for cattle.

The Opal.

[Harper's Bazar.] There are three varieties of this famous gem. Ranking first comes the Oriental; as second in value, the fire; and, lastly, the common opal, The affection for this precious treasure, as expressed by the ancients, can hardly be believed. Nonnius, a Roman Senator, absolutely preferred exile to parting with a brilliant opal the size of a filbert, which was earnestly coveted by Marc Antony. An opal ranking as third among the finest in the world is described as having three longitudinal bands of the harlequin kind, from the uppermost of which rose

perpendicularly the most resplendent flames. It measured nine inches by six. In the last century a very round and brilliant opal was the property of the amateur Fleury. Another, said to be fascinatingly vivid, was owned by a noted French financier. These two were regarded as marvels of beauty among gems. On account of the thousand fissures of the stone engraving is always difficult, and often impossible. A head of Sapphe, engraved upon a "presumable opal," an antique, has been highly valued and carefully studied by experts in gem-lore. It is cataloged, so we read, among the treasures of a princely home.

If each subscriber to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will charge himself with getting one new subscriber the circulation of the paper will be doubled at once, and with little trouble. Let each subscriber try it.

> The Solemn Passenger. [Detroit Free Press.]

"Something or other is the matter with all these railroad men," said the solemn passenger in the Michigan Central Railroad station as he looked over the folders of the various roads in the rack.

panion. "But railroad men have specific complaints, he insisted. "Here's one, for instance, who is a Pennsylvaniac; another has Michigan Centralgia; a third has Eriesipelas; a fourth has C. H. and Debility; a fifth has L. and Entasis;

sixth has C. and Odontalgia; a seventh has

"So there is with everybody," said his com

Atchison, Topeks and Santa Faintness; an sighth has C. B. and Cutansous trouble; ninth has Wabashfulness, and so on to the end of the chapter." "Um-er," said the other, comprehending the dea, as he laid down a bill to pay for a sleeper. and none of them is so bad as the Pullmanary complaints of the traveling public." Then they picked up their bags and boarded

Don't Tobacco Spit Your Life Away Is the startling, truthful title of a little book just received, telling all about Notobac, the wonderful, armiese, economical, guaranteed ours for the tobacco habit in every form. Tobacco-users who want to quit and can't, by mentioning THE NATIONAL TEL-SUNE can get the book mailed free. Address THE getting things ready. STERLING REMEDY CO., Box 786, Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

a train for the South.

SUNDAY MEDITATION.

A Study of the International Sunday-School Lesson Appointed for Jan. 8, 1893.

Subject: Laying of the Foundations of the Temple of Zerubbabel. Ezr., 3: 1-13. [One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as indicated above.]

agreeably inclined toward them, and having mingled together in a rivalry of emotion." captured the city, he gave them carte blanche to return from their captivity, to regain and renew their Capital and Temple at Jerusalem. Fifty thousand of the captives gladly availed themselves of the privilege. We have in the second chapter their names and other personal details. It required about four months to go from Babylon to Jerusalem. During the 70 years that had intervened between capture and release their country, Judea, had degenerated fearfully. The Temple had been dismantled, and was going to ruin. Gentiles, specially Philistines, occupied the region. The returned captives spent little time in settling residence. Their principal concern was the Temple. They determined first of all to put that in full repair. Their enthusiasm originated from a worthy cause and the work was well worthy their energy and enthusiasm.

We have account in the third chapter of the work led on by Zerubbabel, of rebuilding the Temple. We remember how Solomon built the original structure, which was dedicated 1004 B. C., 468 years before Zerubbabel rebuilt it. Ezra does not yet appear on the scene. Zerubbabel's is what is known as the second Temple. It was begun May, B. C. 534, and was finished March, B. C. 515. We find it required 19 years to do the work. At return to Judea Zerubbabel became the Governor. This was fitting, since he was a royal prince in line from | be engaged in all the concerns of the Temple. David and so actually heir to the throne. We may mention names of a few contempo-

raries and so fit ourselves into the world at that time: Æsop, Darius, Pesistratus, Pythagoras, Solon, Tarquin the Proud. Those were days of the Prophets Haggai and Zechariah. BOOK OF EZRA.

We may suppose Ezra compiled the first six records or journals of events of those days. to them. Even while the Temple was being Ezra compiled what parts were necessary to built religious interests must not suffer. furnish a connected account of matters required in the Bible. From the beginning of chapter 7 and on to the end, we hold Ezra was the original writer. In compiling it is not unlikely Ezra made some additions or alterations | zest to the dedication services of Solomon's in the original data for the first six chapters to Temple. Josephus makes the statement. Acadapt them for Biblical purposes. Between the cording to the Talmud there was in the Temtwo parts into which the book may properly | ple at Jerusalem, a powerful organ. The windbe divided, to wit, between chapters 6 and | chest had 10 apertures, containing 10 pi 7, there was an interval in historical se- each pipe emitting 10 sounds by means of quence of about 58 years. All the book was | finger notes. So 100 sounds could be produced. originally written in Hebrew, except 4:8 and The organ had two pairs of bellows and 16 on to the end of 6:18; also 7:12-26, which portions are Chaldee. That 2 Chronicles and Ezra were by the same author is considered by some the more probable, from the fact that | and frequently accompanied by musical instru-2 Chronicles closes precisely as Ezra begins. Polybius tells us it was often the case in early book writing that an author connected his two volumes in such way. Grotius notices this fact. But Huetius takes exception, holding Ezra's authorship does not begin till chapter 7. It is certain the first six chapters relate earlier matter, and Ezra does not present himself till the seventh begins. Events of the first | instruments. Some bodies of Christians in our six chapters were mainly in the reigns of country decry such music. They argue the Cyrus and Darius, while Artaxerxes was ruler | case and are satisfied they are correct, and conwhen Ezra went to Jerusalem.

THE CAPTIVITY. The captivity began B. C. 604. Nebuchadnezzar then captured the Jews of the tribes of Judah and Benjamin and carried them off to Babylon. Seventy years passed, bringing us down to B. C. 437, the year when Cyrus allowed Zerubbabel to lead back the captives to their beloved land. While the captivity was a punishment, it was also a benefit. We do not find the people wholly crushed, abused, persecuted by their captors. At times they had even much of privilege. One thing is certain, lifetime." the captivity broke the power of idolatry over the Jews. When they returned, and always afterward, they were loyal to monotheism. Those who left Babylon for Jerusalem were a picked stock. Though probably there were many over 100,000 of them in the captivity. only about 50,000 returned. Those not cured of idolatry remained in Babylonia. We remember those taken into captivity were picked men and women. Then those who went back to Jerusalem were selected from the best of the captives after their 70 years of contact with Babylonianism. The captivity had been to them what foreign travel is to the student. Their ideas developed. They had chance to compare their religion with heathen forms.

They learned to worship the true God without leaning on sacred places and associations-to understand the meaning of worshiping in spirit and in truth.

Notice the number who returned to Jerusalem: 42,360 Jews. (2:64.) 7,337 servants; 200 were singers. (65.) So we have a total of 50,000, about.

Then we have account of their personal offects: Horses, 736. Mules, 245.

Camels, 435. Asses, 6,720.

Total, 8,136. We remember that they also took with them 5,400 utensils of silver and gold. (1:11.) What is specially interesting is the fact they carried back the valuable Temple utensils, of which the former Temple had been robbed by Nebuchadnezzar, thus enabling them to supply the

new Temple with very costly sacred articles needed in worship. (1:7.)

ZERUBBABEL'S TEMPLE. 1. Data. We study the entire 3d chapter of the book of Ezra. We cannot tell who composed the original account. It was probably compiled by

2. Time.

Ezra, has his indorsement, became a portion of the Bible, and is well worthy our study.

We find the Jews with Ezra arrived at Jerusalem on the first day of the fifth month, or about Aug. 1, and that they left Babylon on the first day of the first month. Hence it took find from 3:1 that the Jews under Zerubbabel had gotten quite settled in Jerusalem and Judea when the seventh month had arrived, to wit, about Oct. 1, B. C. 536. They must have left Babylon in the Spring. They did not get to work at the foundation of the Temple till the second year and the second month to wit, May, B. C. 535. The time between-to wit, between the dates of 3:1 and 3:8-between the seventh month, B. C. 536, and second month, B. C. 535-viz., about six months -was probably spent in clearing away rubbish and getting fairly to work. The dedication of Zerubbabel's Temple did not take place till March, B. C. 515, about 20 years after its beginning.

The Temple was built on Mt. Moriah in Jerusalem. Zerubbabel built on the same spot as that selected by Solomon. The altar, on which sacrifices meanwhile were offered between the settlement and the completion of the Temple. was built, some say, on Mt. Zion; others say on spot in Temple where originally constructed. It was merely, it would seem, for temporary

All this work depended on "the grant that they had of Cyrus King of Persia." (V. 7.) 5. The Work.

First of all they constructed an altar for temporary worship of God. It would not do to let go public worship when engaged in the very beast! Skin of a beast!" act of building a Temple. They needed divine help, protection from surrounding evil na-tions, the countenance of God, and the inspiration of worship.

Next, it was necessary to get things in readi-ness to build. They "gathered themselves together as one man to Jerusalem." (V. 1.) But that was six months before they "set forward the work of the house of the Lord.' (V. 8.) It is plain the interval was spent in Then came the special work of laying founda-tion, the building proper.

The new Temple was occasion of great rejoicing. It was larger than Solomon's by one-third. But it lacked much. There was no shekinah cherubim on the ark of testimony. The Urim and Thummim were wanting. Then, Solomon had means with which to decorate most richly, whereas Zerubbabel was in

comparatively poor circumstances. We notice the difference of feeling between the expressions of the old men and the young. Grand as it might be, even assuming it more splendid than was Solomon's Temple, yet it lacked associations which lingered in the minds of the venerable, and with which it was impossible for the young men to feel concern. Stanley put this feature very tenderly. He said: "The day was not one of unmingled joy, for among the crowd stood some aged men who had lived through the great catastrophe of the captivity; who in their youth had seen the magnificent structure of Solomon standing in We have in chapter the first of Ezra account of Zerubbabel leading 50,000 Jews back from unbroken stateliness, and who could not re-Babylon to Jerusalem. Out of some considera- frain from bursting forth in a loud wail of sortion, perhaps for help received from them by him row at the sad contrast. The two strains of in his attempt to capture Babylon, Cyrus felt | feeling from the older and younger generation

6. Builders.

We have accounts of two structures: a. The Altar. (See Vs. 1-3.) b. They laid the foundations for the Temple. (Vs. 7-13.) For the first construction only a few workmen would be required. The High Priest, Jeshua (Joshua), superintended the building of the Altar. He was aided by the priests. There were also layhelpers led by Zerubbabel. In the second work, the Temple foundation structure, Zerubbabel seemed to lead the way. We notice his name preceded that of the High Priest Jeshua in the account as to the foundation work. (V. 8.) We have several names mentioned, those of Zerubbabel and Jeshua, to wit, Jeshua (see V. 9, and understand the Jeshua therein mentioned is a different Jeshua from the one mentioned in V. 2); Kadmiel, sons of Henadad. Besides, in general, are mentioned the priests and Levites. These were all leaders of the workmen mentioned in V. 9, the names and number of whom we do not know. A rule is laid down which probably governed not only as to Levites, but as to all workmen, to wit, their ages ranged between 20 years and upwards. (See 1 Ch., 23: 24; Nu., 8: 24.) We may define upwards, to be 50 years. (See Nu., 8: 25.) The Levites were brought into special demand, since it was their proper business to (Nu., 1:47-54.) The particular vocations of two classes of builders are mentioned, masons and carpenters. (V. 7.) Then, the seamen are noticed, who were engaged in bringing lumber down from Lebanon and landing it at Joppa.

It is interesting to notice how concerned the chapters. They were simply historical, local concerns. First of all attention must be given new residents of Judea became in religious

> 8. Suggestions. 1. Music has always formed a large part in worship. It is said 200,000 musicians added keys. The rabbins claim it could be heard at marvelous distances. Dr. Adam Clarke savs: "The Psalms were sung in the Jewish services, ments." Further, he says, as is truly the case, that this "fact is repeatedly mentioned." In the Septuagint translation of the Psalms in the Codex Alexandrinus, the collection is called The Psaltery (psaltarion, in Greek, meaning an instrument with chords, resembling the harp). But the Church is not at one as to instrumental music. The Russian Church uses no

scientiously they resist the introduction of said 2. Singing is very general in worship. Many who oppose instrumental music are yet favorable to the vocal. The Church Times in and editorial said: "And so, the Church Catholic has ever deemed singing in public worship a very important thing; a thing not to be left to the regulation of individual fancy, but one provided for in many liturgical rubries, and even in canons of Councils. Church singing has its own history, and its own literature, and its own art; and these are worth the study of a

3. Be as one man in Christian work. (3:1.) As late as 1887 there were 22 men in a town of Scotland who had not recognized nor spoken to each other for many years because they were not agreed as to theories they held as to the creation. We do not think such men possessed of sufficient oneness to construct any edifice for Christian worship.

4. Give-give liberally-give in proportion to ability. (V. 5. Cf. 2 Cor., 9:7.) It is said the most grievous penance ever inflicted on St. Elizabeth of Hungary was imposed by her Confessor Conrad when he forbade her the privilege of giving.

Patch-Work .- A New Game,

[Harper's Young People.]

Have ready before beginning to play some slips of paper one and one-half inches long by five or six inches wide. The number prepared must depend, of course, on the number of players. When all are ready to begin, each one of the company is provided with a slip of paper. They are then told to write upon each slip a sentence describing an action. The sentences,

however, must be without grammatical subjects. To make this plain, I will give a few specimen sentences: - climbed up the side of the house with a - sat down in the middle of the road and

sang a song. - went to bed with his shoes and stockings on. - wore a bright red dress and a yellow - could not eat because his teeth were all

When the players have written the required sentences, they are told to fold each paper carefully, so that the sentence will be on the inside. It is better to fold it twice. The slips are then collected in a box, basket, or hat and shaken up thoroughly. The receptacle is then passed around, and each player takes out a slip. Without unfold-

ing it, he writes on the outside a noun, accompanying it with "a," "an," or "the," as he sees fit. Proper names may not be used. After this second writing the slips are again collected, thoroughly mixed as before, and again passed around. As each player draws a slip he looks at the

noun that has fallen to his share, then unfolds the paper and connects the two parts of the sentence either mentally or by writing the noun and its article in the proper place. When all are ready each player in his turn reads the completed sentence.

The result of this "patch-work" will often be exceedingly funny. They were Very Critical.

[Boston Transcript.] A Yankee girl teaching in the South recently introduced into her school a little nonpartisan publication called Current News, intended for schools. One-half the reading class of 10 objected to it because it contained an address of Chauncey M. Depew. The chief stirrer up of strife in the place she found to be the village doctor, who sent word that his daughter was not to have any book out of the school library that had paper covers. He evidently considered such covers an earmark of the evil one. The doctor bleeds all his patients, by the way, and drugs them with calomel. Another parent sent back a copy of "Alice in Wonderland."

want her children to learn about witches" Mrs. Greeley's Singular Antipathy. Mrs. Horace Greeley had a strong antipathy to kid gloves, and never wore them upon any occasion. One day she met Margaret Fuller on the street, and instead of greeting her with any usual salutation, she touched Margaret's hand with a shudder, exclaiming, "Skin of a

taken out by her daughter, saying, "she didn't

in surprise. "What do you wear?"
"Silk," returned Mrs. Greeley; "silk always!" Margaret touched her hand, and shuddered, saying, "Entrails of a worm! En-

"Why, what do you mean?" asked Margares

If any young, old or middle-aged man suffering from nervous debility, weakness, will inclose stamp to me I will send him the prescription of a genuine certain cure free of cost. No humbug, no deception. Address Charles Gaus, Marshall, Mich.